FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 153

8 August 1978

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgarian Party Daily Marks Third CSCE Anniversary [Grozev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Aug] BB 1 1/A6
Romanian Weekly Comments on Developing European Security [Bogdan in LUMEA 3 Aug] BB 2 1/A7

BULGARIA

Cuban Foreign Minister's Statement to Press [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Aug] C 1 1/A9
Communique on Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Aug] C 1 1/A9
Filipov, Delegation Return From Havana C 3 1/A11
Mladenov Toasts Vietnamese Counterpart 1 Aug [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Aug] C 3 1/A11
Nguyen Duy Trinh Interviewed by Journalists [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Aug] C 4 1/A12
Polish Peasant Party Delegation on Visit C 6 1/A14
CSSR Control Commission Delegation on Visit C 6 1/A14
RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Results of Belgrade Conference [2 Aug] C 6 1/A14
Trade Unions Support WFTU Anti-Chinese Declaration C 7 1/B1
Operational Staff on Harvest Work Holds Meeting C 7 1/B1
Naval Units Return From USSR Visit [NARODNA ARMIYA 2 Aug] C 8 1/B2
Cypriot Political Delegation Visits Sofia C 8 1/B2
Briefs: Kubadinski's Activities; Dyulgerov in Pernik; Bulgarian 'Sea Week' Opens C 9 1/B3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Algerian President's Special Envoy Received by Strougal D 1 1/B4
More on Visiting Cuban Foreign Minister's Activities D 1 1/B4
Meets Colotka, Hruskovic D 1 1/B4
Departs Bratislava With Chnoupek D 1 1/B4
Signs Visa, Cooperation Agreements D 1 1/B4
Syrian Official Discusses State of Relations With CSSR [RUDE PRAVO 4 Aug] D 2 1/B5
Communique on Sri Lanka Foreign Minister's Visit [RUDE PRAVO 4 Aug] D 2 1/B5
1968 Linking of Domestic, Foreign Reaction Alleged D 3 1/B6
Briefs: International Phone Connections D 3 1/B6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Egon Krenz' Activities in Cuba	E 1	1/B7
Addresses Rally	E 1	1/B7
Meets Fidel Castro	E 1	1/B7
Assesses Festival	E 1	1/B7
Gives Interview	E 2	1/B8
Axen Meets Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister	E 3	1/B9
Health Service Agreement Concluded With Mongolia	E 3	1/B9
GDR Ambassador to Afghanistan Received by Taraki	E 4	1/B10
PRC Military Attache's Cocktail Party Reported [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Aug]	E 4	1/B10
GDR-FRG Talks Resume in East Berlin 4 Aug	E 4	1/B10
East German Officer To Make Soviet Space Flight [DPA]	E 4	1/B10
Court Sentences W. Berliner to 7 Years for Espionage	E 4	1/B10
FRG Citizens Sentenced for Violations of Transit	E 5	1/B11
Sentencing of 2 August	E 5	1/B11
Sentencing of 4 August	E 5	1/B11
Briefs: Medical Treatment for Namibians	E 5	1/B11

HUNGARY

Budapest Radio Comments on Vance's Mideast Trip	F 1	1/B12
UN Delegate Domokos Addresses Geneva Disarmament Committee	F 1	1/B12
NEPSZABADSAG Comments on Belgrade Nonalined Conference [3 Aug]	F 2	1/B13
NEPSZABADSAG Reports on Incident at Austrian Border [6 Aug]	F 4	1/C1
Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives in Hungary	F 4	1/C1
Gaspar Receives Scottish Trade Union Delegation	F 4	1/C1
Gaspar Receives WPC President Chandra	F 4	1/C1
Simon, USSR's Fedorov Agree on Industrial Cooperation	F 5	1/C2
NEPSZABADSAG Reports Status of Bread Grain Procurement [5 Aug]	F 5	1/C2
Commentaries Attack PRC Foreign Policy	F 6	1/C3
Kulcsar Commentary	F 6	1/C3
MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary	F 7	1/C4
Briefs: Chinese Embassy Reception; Hungarian-Soviet Energy Talks; Hungarian-Soviet Petrochemical Talks; DPRK Minister Departs; Kuwaiti Ambassador's Farewell Visit	F 8	1/C5

POLAND

Government Replies to UN Secretary Waldheim's Security Note	G 1	1/C6
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on World Youth Festival in Havana [3 Aug]	G 2	1/C7
Trade Minister Kowalik Interviewed on Meat, Market Shortages [TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Aug]	G 3	1/C8
Jablonski, Czyrek Send Condolences to Vatican	G 4	1/C9
Warsaw Radio Comments on Progress of Workers Conferences	G 4	1/C9
Briefs: CEMA Program Coordinated; Antarctic Station	G 5	1/C10

ROMANIA

More on Ceausescu Talks With Brezhnev	H 1	1/C11
Ceausescu Returns Home	H 1	1/C11
Ceausescu Congratulates New YAR President	H 1	1/C11
Zairian Foreign Minister Arrives 7 Aug	H 2	1/C12
Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Departs 7 Aug	H 2	1/C12
Chinese Children's Ensemble Tours Romania [SCINTEIA 6 Aug]	H 2	1/C12
Ceausescu Receives Departing Kuwaiti Ambassador	H 2	1/C12
Briefs: Spanish Labor Party Official; Ships Call at Sevastopol	H 2	1/C12

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Sends Telegram to Vatican on Death of Pope Paul	I 1	1/C13
Forum Discusses Bulgarian Attitudes to Ilinden Uprising	I 1	1/C13
Symposium Ends	I 3	1/D1
Further Reportage on Kenyan Foreign Minister's Visit [BORBA 3 Aug]	I 3	1/D1
Communique Issued	I 4	1/D2
Waiyaki Departs for Sweden	I 4	1/D2
Nonalined Conference 'Not Ruined by Disputes', Says Paper	I 4	1/D2
Court Investigating Shooting of FRG Citizen	I 5	1/D3
Briefs: TU Delegation From FRG; Croatia's Foreign Trade Figures	I 5	1/D3

Item 856-B-4 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-153

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BULGARIAN PARTY DAILY MARKS THIRD CSCE ANNIVERSARY

AU031706Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Gero Grozev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation: "The Third Anniversary of the Helsinki Conference--Persevering Struggle for the Triumph of Noble Principles"]

[Excerpt] There is no doubt at all that successes along the path of the implementation of the final CSCE document would have been much more substantial, but for the existence of forces and circles in the West that are trying to obstruct this in all possible ways. They are the same circles that opposed detente and originally opposed the convening of the Helsinki conference. After the signing of the final document, they began to reject this document, to play down its importance, to subject it to one-sided attacks and to distort its meaning by highlighting particular principles and agreements that were likely to suit their policy and goals. They organized campaigns of psychological warfare against the world of socialism under the slogan of "defending human rights," not in their own countries where injustice and lack of equal rights are flagrant, but in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries. They protected all those who proclaimed themselves as "dissidents" and thus tried to mask their own hostility toward the socialist system, and in several cases also their political crimes and crimes against common law. The new U.S. administration is particularly eager to engage in such campaigns. The unrestrained attempts of the U.S. delegation, supported by the delegations of certain other NATO states, to impose the question of the human rights defense as the most important one at the Belgrade meeting are well known. Unfortunately, in doing so, these delegations succeeded in complicating the work of the meeting and prevented the socialist countries' proposals on the alleviation of tension also in the military sector from being incorporated in the final document.

No less persistent are the efforts and attempts of the enemies of detente to impede the bilateral and multilateral negotiations being conducted on disarmament and to demand one-sided advantages to the detriment of the socialist countries' security. This is the primary reason for the delay in the signing of a new agreement at the SALT talks between the USSR and United States, and at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries recently submitted constructive, new proposals which create a realistic basis for an agreement. Now, the success of the SALT talks and the success of the Vienna negotiations depend, above all, on the attitude of the United Sates and of its NATO allies. We have not abandoned our optimism and we are confident, in spite of everything, that these negotiations will be successful, because they are not only in the interest of the countries participating in the negotiations, but also in the interest of all mankind.

It is beyond any doubt that, owing to the U.S. administration, there has recently been not only a certain cooling off but also a certain regression in the development of relations between the two greatest world powers--the USSR and the United States. This was an unfavorable effect on the entire international situation, as well as on the political atmosphere and cooperation in Europe in connection with the implementation of the final Helsinki document.

The Peking leaders are more and more openly and savagely joining in the refrain of the enemies of detente and of the champions of "cold war."

Being a co-initiator and active participant in the implementation of the Helsinki CSCE conference, our country, with its peace-loving policy of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation clearly confirms its adherence to and strict observance of the principles and agreements signed in Helsinki. [paragraph continues]

The numerous meetings between Comrade Tudor Zhivkov and leading politicians of a number of European and Balkan countries represent the most recent manifestations of this adherence. Our country's relations with our neighboring and other European states are being built up by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on a lasting and solid basis, with respect for established borders and the territorial integrity of the states and observance of the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, as well as the other principles laid down in the final Helsinki document.

The Bulgarian public supports this peace-loving and constructive policy and the practical actions of the party and government, because they are fully consistent with the letter and spirit of the final document.

Our public welcomes the third anniversary of the signing of this historic document with active deeds aimed at the implementation of this document, with numerous campaigns in defense of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, and against the arms race and the production of the neutron bomb and its deployment on European territory.

Now the main attention and the main efforts of the Bulgarian public are aimed at the implementation of the decisions of the special UN session on stopping the arms race and bringing about true disarmament, which is the main guarantee for the preservation of peace and the triumph of the noble cause of Helsinki.

ROMANIAN WEEKLY COMMENTS ON DEVELOPING EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU071755Y Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 32 3 Aug 78 pp 4, 5 AU

[Corneliu Bogdan: "Consolidating the Trend to Security in Europe--a Contribution to International Peace and Understanding"]

[Summary] "We must prepare ourselves more thoroughly and give ourselves more time for preparations if the Madrid meeting in 1980 is not to repeat the mistakes of Belgrade and if it is to produce specific measures to strengthen and develop cooperation and security in Europe." This is a view that has been voiced repeatedly recently by responsible officials and representatives of the countries which attended the CSCE and which in itself constitutes a positive sign. However, preparations for the Madrid meeting require more than statements of intent, no matter how sincere.

"To begin with, such preparations require a correct understanding of the causes that brought about the unsatisfactory results of Belgrade." And, as no one holds a monopoly on such understanding, it is obvious that broad debates are necessary.

"It is obvious to us from the start the the Belgrade meeting, and, generally speaking, the process of inter-European cooperation, suffered from a general sharpening of international contradictions, from a revival of forcible methods in interstate relations and the struggle to redivide the world into zones of influence and domination." These developments, which indicate a deterioration of the international situation, do not, however, reflect an inevitable trend. On the contrary, the peoples of the world are increasingly interested in democratizing international relations and in a new policy. Such a policy, however, cannot emerge automatically, and the "absence of conscious political efforts to adapt the international structures to the requirements of objective processes leads to inevitable clashes between the latter processes and the old, obsolete structures. Such clashes can take on dangerous forms, when the partisans of the old structures try to halt the development of the process of democratization of international life. Precisely these attempts are at the origin of the negative trends mentioned at the beginning of this article; trends which have left their mark on inter-European relations, too."

Old international relations are reflected in Europe [illegible] into military blocs, and the struggle to redivide the world into zones of influence is reflected in the revival of the policy of consolidating the blocs and dealing with European problems between the two blocs. This trend was at the root of Belgrade's ineffectiveness on disengagement and disarmament. Other areas, too, such as economic cooperation and even humanitarian problems have been affected by the same bloc policy. Thus, "observers often had the impression that the problem of human rights was brought up less with the view to achieving a detailed and serious examination of its aspects but rather from a desire to use this problem in the political-strategic play of forces between the two military blocs." Indeed, many did view the CSCE as a table of negotiations between the two blocs but that was in accordance with neither the spirit nor the letter of the CSCE.

"In an interview with CBS on May 7, the U.S. Presidential adviser for national security affairs noted that 'we have entered a phase of human history in which mankind--which has become incredibly numerous--has all of a sudden awoken politically and is asserting itself at social and political levels. The existing commitments, institutions and processes are beginning to fall apart, unable to absorb this new development. We are therefore faced with the alternative either to develop broader and more diversified forms of international cooperation, new institutions and new processes or to face the prospect of continuous unrest and conflicts... All these constitute as many pressures to reform the current international system, readjust the process of (international) decisionmaking and spread the responsibilities more extensively; from now on this reality will be forced on us for a long time.'

"Naturally, this realistic appraisal can only be of practical use if it is applied generally, not selectively."

Currently the struggle for zones of influence is at its sharpest in Africa, but it is supported by the bloc policy in Europe. The existence of military blocs is based on a certain balance of forces which no responsible factor wants to destroy, but which is becoming increasingly precarious. A new international system, however, must be preceded by a "process of education" of those who find it difficult to give up the familiar and try something new. When it comes to the problem of dismantling the blocs, a recently evolved thesis proposes to maintain the blocs "not to 'wage war' but to 'wage peace.'" In essence, this theory advocates the coordination of the internal and foreign policies of the economically developed countries with the main purpose of defending the basis of the capitalist system. But there is no doubt that the disappearance of the military blocs does not necessarily imply disappearances of other organizations or groups of states with common interests.

Dismantling the military blocs is undoubtedly a complex and protracted process, but, regardless of the difficulties, it must be begun lest Europe again becomes the arena of confrontations with dire consequences for the rest of the world. With this aim in view, it would be useful "to tackle the key problems of inter-European relations (including those in the military field) in a wider European context." Indeed, "we have often insisted on the need to eliminate the bloc to bloc approach, as this seems to us the key to the entire process of building new relations among European states, the United States and Canada." We are convinced that the human dimension of European security and cooperation can also be solved more easily in a climate freed from the pressure of the military political blocs. Needless to say, the situation in Europe is influenced by the general international situation; however, Europe must not wait for the international situation to improve before taking steps to continue the process begun at Helsinki.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT TO PRESS

AU0711705Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Statement made by Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, to Bulgarian journalists before his departure from Sofia on 4 August 1978]

[Text] Before his departure Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of Cuba, expressed to Sofia journalists his gratitude to the Bulgarian Government and people for the kind hospitality offered to him and to the officials accompanying him in our beautiful and hospitable country.

The Cuban minister of foreign relations expressed great appreciation regarding his visit to Bulgaria which he described as being very positive. The meetings and talks I had with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, as well as with Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, and with Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, were very useful, he stated. These meetings and talks were an opportunity for an extensive and frank exchange of opinions on the international situation and enabled us to review the questions of Bulgarian-Cuban relations. During our talks we ascertained our full unanimity of views on the main questions of the international situation, Isidoro Malmierca declared. We confirmed the necessity of devoting all efforts to the continuation and expansion of the policy of international detente so that the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries may continue to prevail as the main determining feature of international relations.

The minister stressed the necessity of persisting in the efforts for support to the struggle of various national liberation movements, in particular the one in South Africa against the policy of racism and apartheid. The Cuban minister expressed his support for the Palestinian people and for the other Arab peoples in their struggle for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and for the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. Isidoro Malmierca expressed himself in support of independent, revolutionary Angola and of its revolutionary government. He expressed support for the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which is now the object of pressure and threats on the part of the PRC leaders in their attempt to impose their own expansionist and hegemonistic policy in that part of the world. Dwelling on Bulgarian-Cuban relations, the minister pointed out with satisfaction that these relations are developing in a very satisfactory manner in all sectors. Our relations, based on the unity of action of our two parties, upon the close contacts maintained between Comrades Fidel Castro and Todor Zhivkov, will continue to develop along ascending lines, Isidoro Malmierca stressed. He expressed his conviction that his visit to our country will give a further impetus to the further development of cooperation between our two peoples.

COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU0711635Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of communique issued on the visit of Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 30 July through 4 August 1978--released in Sofia on 4 August 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 30 July through 4 August 1978.

During his visit Isidoro Malmierca Peoli was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

The minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba and those accompanying him visited historical, cultural and other noteworthy monuments and sights in the cities of Sofia and Varna.

The two ministers, Petur Mladenov and Isidoro Malmierca, meeting in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, expressed their high appreciation of the ascending development of fraternal Bulgarian-Cuban relations--relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two ministers briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the first congress of the Cuban Communist Party, respectively, as well as on the new tasks of the two countries in the field of their economic and social development.

The Bulgarian side welcomed the active foreign policy of Cuba which is contributing to the enhancement of this country's international prestige and which makes an important contribution to the cause of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples. This policy is being expressed in Cuba's international support to a number of African countries which are threatened by imperialism.

The Cuban side, in turn, welcomed the consistent policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and its efforts and initiatives to create an atmosphere of trust, understanding and goodneighborly relations as well as an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation in the sector of economic, political and cultural relations among the individual countries.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on the questions of detente and disarmament, on the Middle East, and on the situation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as on other questions concerning the contemporary international situation and they ascertained with satisfaction that their views on these questions are absolutely identical.

The two ministers expressed their solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam who are threatened by the expansionist line of policy conducted by the Chinese leadership. They expressed solidarity with the Latin American peoples' struggle in defending their national sovereignty, in asserting their political and economic independence. The two sides expressed support for the struggle of the peoples who are still subjected to colonial oppression for their self-determination and independence and expressed their insistent demand for the withdrawal of the military naval base in Guantanamo as well as for the prompt and unconditional abolition of the economic blockade imposed against Cuba by the United States.

The two ministers noted that detente has become a prevailing trend in international relations despite the opposition of certain forces which are trying to revive the "cold war" years.

The two sides expressed their resolve to persist in their efforts aimed at transforming detente into an irreversible process and stressed the necessity of complementing political detente with detente in the military sector.

The two ministers stressed the necessity of adopting effective measures aimed against the growing arms race, in order to gradually proceed toward universal and full disarmament.

The two sides positively evaluated the results of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. They declared themselves in favor of convening a universal conference on disarmament which would be the most adequate forum for the adoption of concrete measures in this respect and for the signing of an agreement on banning the use of force in international relations.

The two ministers, Petur Mladenov and Isidoro Malmierca, expressed support for the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other countries belonging to the socialist community--efforts aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace, security and international cooperation.

The two sides noted the enhanced role of the nonalined countries movement in the joint struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, and expressed their confidence that the sixth conference of state and government leaders of nonalined countries scheduled to be held in Havana in 1979 will represent a new contribution to the consolidation of the movement and to the strengthening of its unity.

During the visit of Isidoro Malmierca a consular agreement was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba.

Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official friendly visit to Cuba. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The exact time of the visit will be settled at a later date.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HAVANA

AU071340Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee has returned from Havana. The delegation was headed by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and included Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. The delegation attended the celebrations devoted to the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the national revolution in Cuba--26 July--the date of the national uprising, as well as the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, to which the delegation was invited as an honorary member. At Sofia airport the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee. Also present were Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Armando Suarez Garcia, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Sofia.

MLADENOV TOASTS VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART 1 AUG

AU072145Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner in honor of Nguyen Duy Trinh, SRV minister of foreign affairs, on 1 August 1978 in Sofia]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov welcomed the guests from heroic Vietnam and expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity for continuing the talks which had begun a few months ago in Hanoi. This meeting is taking place 1 month after the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] as a CEMA member. Comrade Petur Mladenov went on: We are convinced that Vietnam's admission to CEMA is an important event of international significance. This event will exert a positive effect upon the future development of economic and scientific-technical as well as cultural cooperation between our two countries, as well as upon the expansion and intensification of integration relations embracing Bulgaria, Vietnam, and the other CEMA member-countries.

After dwelling on the Bulgarian people's achievements in [illegible] adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference in practical life, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed that in its relations with other states the People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving for the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, is trying to make detente irreversible and is aspiring to achieve concrete results in disarmament. We think that the new initiatives of the USSR and of the other fraternal countries in the disarmament sector and for reducing arms in central Europe reflect the interests of all peoples throughout the world and can serve as a solid basis for successful negotiations along the path of eliminating the danger of nuclear war. The contribution of our country to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation is known.

Dwelling on friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and Vietnam, the Bulgarian foreign minister noted with satisfaction that the foundations of this friendship were laid down by Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh, the two great sons of our nations. A guarantee for the further consolidation of such friendly relations and for their flourishing lies in the common Marxist-Leninist ideology, in the ideological unity of the goals pursued by both the BCP and the Vietnamese Communist Party, in the constant intensification of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV in various sectors of economy, science, technology and culture. Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed the great importance of personal contacts between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Le Duan.

Today the SRV is a reliable vanguard of socialism in Southeast Aisa and it is an active participant in the nonalined countries movement which is making a considerable contribution to the intensification of the anti-imperialist character of this movement. The successes of the people of Vietnam greatly alarm the enemies of peace and socialism. Along with the most reactionary imperialist circles, Maoists are increasingly revealing themselves as splitters of the international, communist and workers movement, as enemies of peace, socialism and of the national liberation movements.

Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the correct position and constructive proposals of the SRV Government for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Kampuchea through negotiations as well as for a settlement of the so-called "problem" of Chinese nationals in Vietnam which is being artificially fanned by the Maoists. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs expressed his conviction that the visit of Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh will represent a contribution to the consolidation of relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam and that it will represent a contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH INTERVIEWED BY JOURNALISTS

AU0809457 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Interview given by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Bulgarian journalists, before departing Sofia on 4 August]

[Text] Before his departure from our country, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was kind enough to answer questions of representatives of BTA and Bulgarian Radio and Television. Asked for his impressions of the talks he had had in Sofia and his opinion about the development of Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh answered as follows:

"I am very happy to have visited beautiful Bulgaria once again--the native country of the great Georgi Dimitrov.

"During my visit I had the honor of being received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that the BCP and the Bulgarian Government will make every effort to even more intensify their friendly relations and cooperation with our country.

"With Comrade Petur Mladenov we had official talks. They were held in a friendly atmosphere and took the form of an exchange of opinions on the relations between our two countries and on international problems of mutual interest, with a view to strengthening and developing the splendid, friendly relations and close cooperation existing between our two countries. My friendly visit to your country ended successfully. I take this opportunity to cordially thank comrade Petur Mladenov and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs once again for their fraternal and warm hospitality."

Asked for his opinion on the problems and development trends of the nonalined movement, the minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam stated as follows:

"In the 17 years since the nonalined movement was founded the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racial discrimination, Zionism, apartheid and other reactionary forces, the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, has become the basic and ever expanding trend.

"It is a particular feature of the international situation today that the forces of international reaction are allying with the forces of imperialism and colonialism, together making use of numerous and perfidious machinations to undermine the peoples' sovereignty and independence, to interfere in the domestic affairs of others and impede the development of the countries along their chosen path, in order to create a split within the nonalined movement, separate this movement from the socialist, democratic and other progressive forces and divert it from its noble goals.

"At the recent conference of nonalined countries' foreign affairs ministers in Belgrade certain individual voices were raised that were aimed at destroying the unity of the members of the movement and at separating it from the socialist countries, as well as at moving it away from the true goals of its struggle. These attempts, however, were overruled in the general atmosphere of the conference, which was in favor of solidarity and in favor of preserving the goals and intensifying the offensive character of the movement. The Belgrade conference ended successfully and has actively contributed to the preparation for the sixth high level nonalined conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September 1979."

To the question: "Which are, in your opinion, the most important outstanding questions facing the peoples of Asia, and in particular the peoples of Southeast Asia?" comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh replied: "As I noted before, it is a peculiar feature of the contemporary international atmosphere that there is an alliance between international reaction and imperialism and colonialism aimed against the struggle of peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. In Southeast Asia these forces are not only pursuing such perfidious activities to prevent the building of socialism in Vietnam, but they also threaten peace, security and stability in this area. These circumstances demand of the people of Southeast Asia that they not only enhance their vigilance, but also unite and cooperate in order to foil all intentions and actions of imperialism, colonialism, and international reaction. [paragraph continues]

As regards the Southeast Asian countries, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has devoted and is still devoting all its efforts to developing good neighborly relations and many-sided cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, without any aggressive actions, without interference in other countries' domestic affairs, on the basis of equal rights and mutual interest and in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence."

POLISH PEASANT PARTY DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU0721O1Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] secretary and State Council first deputy chairman, received Bronislaw Owsianik and Jerry Szymanek, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the Supreme Committee of the United Polish Peasants Party, in Varna today. The Polish guests are visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BNAU permanent board. Also among them is Witold Lipski, member of the United Peasants Party Presidium and head of the party's international department. During the meeting, talks were held on further expanding the cooperation between the two oldest peasant parties in Europe which also contribute to the comprehensive intensification of relations between Poland and Bulgaria.

CSSR CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU0721O1Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the CSSR Commission on People's Control headed by Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the commission, which arrived in our country today, was received by Comrade Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian People's and State Control. At the friendly meeting which was held Comrade Trichkov briefed the guests on our people's successes in building socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. He also briefed the guests on the work of the committee in developing and perfecting the uniform, central control system in our country.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON RESULTS OF BELGRADE CONFERENCE

AU0721J7Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Important Factor on the International Scene"]

[Text] The conference of ministers of foreign affairs from nonalined countries which was recently held in Belgrade is a political event of great international significance. There is, above all, the factor of the number of countries represented--86 countries participated, a few countries attended as observers and a great number of national liberation movements were represented. This is the majority of UN member-countries, which represents about two-thirds of the world's population. This conference was also rather indicative of the political trends now prevailing and of the present international atmosphere as a whole. Two basic trends manifested themselves: the one--stressing the role of the Soviet Union and of the countries belonging to the socialist community in the struggle for peace and national independence; and the second--representing attempts at placing the two "superpowers", meaning the Soviet Union and the United States, on the same level.

To place the Soviet Union and the countries belonging to the socialist community on the same level with the imperialist states means not differentiating between national liberation movements and colonialism, between socialism and imperialism or between social progress and international reaction. Such a trend was either overtly expressed by arbitrary attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, or covertly expressed by attributing "aspirations for hegemony" to the Soviet Union. Such assertions were resolutely rejected. The representatives of Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Afghanistan and a number of other countries severely criticized the overt and concealed anti-Sovietism by recalling the fraternal international assistance which the Soviet Union is giving a number of nonalined countries.

Such attempts at discrediting the Soviet Union by placing it on the same level with the imperialist states in international relations failed. Countries such as Somalia, Kampuchea and few others, by raising the faded flag of anti-Sovietism, proved to be a minority. The concealed anti-Sovietism was also rejected. The majority of participants expressed themselves in favor of further developing cooperation with the socialist countries which are the natural allies of the nonalined movement in its struggle for peace and security and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

In the long run, the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement was manifested at the conference. The movement preserved its character as a movement directed against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation and foreign domination, for social justice and political as well as economic relations among states, based on equal rights. This was demonstrated by the decisions adopted at the conference. The decisions reflected all topical problems of our time. The conference expressed itself in favor of continuing and intensifying detente, in favor of taming the arms race and in favor of creating a more just international economic order as well as in favor of consolidating the cooperation and solidarity among the nonalined countries and in favor of a peaceful settlement of controversies.

The participants in the conference positively evaluated the results achieved. It is considered that the decisions adopted will consolidate the nonalined movement as an important factor on the international scene.

TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT WFTU ANTI-CHINESE DECLARATION

AU072100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council has issued a declaration in which it states that it unanimously approves the appeal of the WFTU in condemning the anti-Vietnam campaign of the Chinese Government and in appealing to working people in all countries to intensify their solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

On behalf of the workers class and working people, the Bulgarian trade uniors severely condemn the hegemonistic policy of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and (?hail the efforts) of the fraternal Vietnamese people to transform the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into a stronghold of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

OPERATIONAL STAFF ON HARVEST WORK HOLDS MEETING

AU072055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] A session of the Council of Ministers' operational staff on harvest work was held in Sofia today, chaired by Grigor Stoychkov, deputy chairman of the Ministers Council and chairman of the staff.

"The staff adopted a program on organizing the harvest and purchasing of corn, sunflowers and soybeans in 1978."

"The program states that the basic way to compensate for the damages caused by drought is to organize permanent night and day irrigation of corn and soybeans, as well as to organize a timely harvest of grain, corn, sunflower and straw from soybeans without allowing any losses. The program also reflects the volume of work, the existing material-technical base and the problems connected with all this that have to be resolved."

The program also envisages measures to be promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and by its departments. Certain obligations for other ministries and departments are also envisaged in assisting the food industry and agriculture departments.

"According to the program it is envisaged that, provided the technical equipment is available and the organization is efficient, the harvest of corn should be completed, as a whole, within 25-30 working days--the sunflower harvest within 10-12 days--and, the soybean harvest should be completed within 15 days."

The staff also heard reports on the proceedings of vegetable, fruit, and straw harvest being implemented by the Central Cooperative Union. Along with positive effects of these activities, which were felt by the population through better market supplies, the staff drew attention to shortcomings in the purchasing methods and measures for overcoming these shortcomings.

NAVAL UNITS RETURN FROM USSR VISIT

AU072200Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 2 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Maj Yanko Vladev, special correspondent, report from Varna on the visit of Bulgarian naval units to the Soviet Union--exact dates of the visit not given]

[Text] Varna 1 August, 1978--Five days of unshakable friendship and glorious fraternity--this is how we can describe the days spent by the officers and sailors of the Bulgarian Navy in the heroic and hospitable area of Sevastopol. Under the flag of Navy Commander Vice Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, a detachment of Bulgarian military ships paid an official and friendly visit to the USSR in order to attend the festivities on Soviet Navy Day. This visit deeply impressed the Bulgarian officers and sailors. Their meetings, talks and exchange of experience represented a triumph of our beautiful, crystal pure friendship with the Soviet Union. Yesterday afternoon the Bulgarian military ships left for their country. The official farewell ceremony was attended by Admiral N.I. Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, by Vice Admiral P.N. Medvedev, chief of the Political Administration of the Soviet Navy and member of the Military Council, as well as by admirals, officers and sailors and by many Soviet citizens. There were cordial embraces and wishes for new successes and for mutual achievements after which the ships sailed toward their native shores. This morning the Bulgarian military ships detachment returned to Varna. Thus, one more manifestation of militant Bulgarian-Soviet friendship has taken place.

CYPRIOT POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS SOFIA

AU071537Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA)--A delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus, headed by Mr Fidhias Paraskevaidhis, member of the Politburo of the CC of the party, arrived here on a one-week visit at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

This morning the guests from Cyprus were received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. He made them familiar with the most urgent problems which the Bulgarian Fatherland Front committees and organizations are solving at the present stage. Mr Kubadinski set forth the principled and consistent policy of Bulgaria for the peaceful and equitable settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Immediately after this meeting talks were held between the delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus and a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Information was exchanged on the work of the two organizations and the possibilities for expanding their bilateral links. This afternoon the Cyprus delegation will have a meeting at the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. According to the programme the guests will make a brief tour of the country and will have numerous business meetings with Bulgarian party and state leaders.

BRIEFS

KUBADINSKI'S ACTIVITIES--Yesterday Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, chaired in Sofia a session of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau. The joint work of the Fatherland Front National Council and the Georgi Kirkov Association for Dissiminating Scientific Knowledge in the sphere of mass political education was discussed. Decisions were taken on more closely connecting the future mass propaganda through lectures with the topical problems on building a developed socialist society. The two organizations, with their specific activities, will most energetically explain and unmask the reactionary meaning of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of the rightist and leftist revisionists and of the present Maoism among the mass of the people. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 1 Aug 78 p 2 AU] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, today attended a meeting at the Okrug people's council in Khaskovo. Rumen Serbezov, first secretary of the Khaskovo Okrug party committee, briefed Kubadinski on the fulfillment of the Okrug industrial plan for the first six months of 1978 [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Aug 78 AU]

DYULGEROV IN PERNIK--A general meeting of the Pernik Okrug communists-builders is being held in Pernik. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. "On behalf of Todor Zhivkov he conveyed greetings to the Pernik builders and expressed a belief that the Pernik builders will worthily contribute to the prompt completion of the four priority projects with the system of the Pernik industrial complex." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Aug 78 AU]

BULGARIAN 'SEA WEEK' OPENS--The traditional "Week of the Sea" devoted to all those working at sea and in the sea ports was inaugurated at the Burgas summer theater today. The ceremony was attended by numerous citizens and summer guests as well as by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, spoke on the development of Bulgaria as a maritime country and on the significance of sea economy in Bulgaris's all-round economic sector. Various festivities will take place this week to honor sailors, dock workers, fishermen and shipyard workers as well as commemorate the 75th anniversary of Burgas port. Similiar celebrations will also be held in Varna and Tolbukhin Okrugs. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Aug 78 AU]

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY RECEIVED BY STROUGAL

LD072242Y Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 7, CETEKA--Boualem Bessaiah, special envoy of the Algerian president, was received here today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and handed over for delivery to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak a message from President Houari Boumediene. The premier and the envoy stressed the interest of the two countries in further expansion of bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural spheres. They expressed the conviction that progress made in mutual cooperation will bring benefit to the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Algeria, and will contribute to peaceful solution of international problems.

MORE ON VISITING CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Meets Colotka, Hruskovic

LD072316Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Slovak Premier Peter Colotka today received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, who is paying a 2-day visit to Slovakia at the invitation of the Slovak Government. The meeting was attended by Comrades Miloslav Hruskovic, Jan Gregor and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is accompanying the Cuban guest.

During conversations, Comrade Peter Colotka singled out the fact that the working people of socialist Cuba have achieved significant successes, not only in the anti-imperialist struggle, but particularly in developing their country over a short period of time. At the same time, he paid tribute to Cuba's success at the recent conference in Belgrade, which was held in preparation for the conference of nonalined countries due to take place in Cuba next year.

In his reply, the Cuban foreign minister appreciated the support which the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are providing his country. He highlighted Cuba's cooperation with Czechoslovakia, especially in the energy program, the engineering industry and other areas.

Departs Bratislava With Chnoupek

LD072318Y Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, Aug 7, CETEKA--Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca ended his two-day visit to Bratislava today, and left for Prague in the company of his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

They were seen off by Slovak Deputy Premier Jan Gregor and other officials.

Signs Visa, Cooperation Agreements

LD080906Y Prague CTK in English 0856 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 8, CETEKA--Two Czechoslovak-Cuban agreements--on visa-free travels and on cooperation of their foreign ministries--were signed here today by Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of Cuba.

The two foreign ministers stressed on the occasion that the documents are a significant contribution to the promotion of cooperation between the two socialist countries, and to the coordination of steps on the international forum.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES STATE OF RELATIONS WITH CSSR

AU071218Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "The Development of Czechoslovak-Syrian Relations"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--"The present phase of mutual cooperation has been good so far, and I believe that, now, we will also have the opportunity to expand and deepen our contacts in all spheres included in the activity programs," Ahmad Diab, chairman of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and member of the Ba'th Party's regional leadership, stated in an interview with CTK prior to the end of his visit to Czechoslovakia.

In regard to contacts between the Syrian Arab Republic and the CSSR, he said that they are very good and have long-standing traditions. They are manifested in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia has taken a very firm stand as regards support for Syria's battle against imperialism, adding: "We greatly respect this firm stand on the part of the CSSR and we appraise contacts with Czechoslovakia on their present level as very good."

COMMUNIQUE ON SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU071209Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Abdul Cadera Sahul Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, along with his entourage, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 1-3 August 1978 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his sojourn in Czechoslovakia, Minister Sahul Hameed was received by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The foreign ministers of the CSSR and Sri Lanka discussed the current situation in Czechoslovak-Sri Lanka relations, which are based on principles of traditional friendship, equality and mutual advantage. Both ministers confirmed the willingness of their countries to develop cooperation in all spheres. When discussing current international problems, both sides noted a broad identity of views of the two countries.

The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The visit by the Sri Lanka foreign minister contributed significantly to intensifying Czechoslovak-Sri Lanka relations.

The Sri Lanka foreign minister invited the CSSR foreign minister to visit Sri Lanka. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

1968 LINKING OF DOMESTIC, FOREIGN REACTION ALLEGED

LD021800Y Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 2, CETEKA--The ten years which elapsed since 1968 have provided sufficient proofs on connections between the international and home reaction, on the close, coordinated union between anticommunism and revisionism, on the attempted counter-revolution, the Czechoslovak weekly TVORBA says in its latest issue.

Through Ivan Svitak, one of the direct agents of the strategists of world anticommunism in Czechoslovakia, the extreme right organized itself in the K-231 and in the club of committed non-party members (KAN). They planned to liquidate the gains of February 1948 and in fact socialism itself.

International reaction and its revisionist allies wanted to make ineffective the Czechoslovak Communist Party as the nucleus and leading power of the Czechoslovak political system and the whole society, and to take counter-revolutionary initiative. They did not ask for immediate abolition of the party, but tried to strip it of its Leninist contents and create an opposition anti-Marxist party which would formally espouse socialism and democracy, says the periodical.

The KAN took up this task. Its spokesmen were trying to create the impression of a spontaneous movement, but its establishment had been in fact pre-planned beyond the Czechoslovak borders long before as part of the general project of a counter-revolutionary coup. The KAN program clearly shows that this movement wanted to create in the first stage a systematic, purposeful counter-revolutionary pressure group which would push the communist party towards abandoning Leninism, proletarian internationalism and orientation on the USSR.

The KAN spokesmen explained the need for a so-called non-ideological state. Ideological neutrality of the state would be temporary, to paralyse the power of the working class and strip the party of capability to lead the socialist state. Meanwhile, a counter-revolutionary coup would take place and the state organization would become a power instrument of anti-socialist forces.

It is not without interest that the KAN used the conceptions widely used at present by Carter administration and its foreign policy, conceptions which now form the strategic and ideological arsenal of international reaction with the aim of interfering in internal affairs of socialist countries, and of subverting them. What was aimed at a single country in 1968, is being aimed at present in a coordinated way at all socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

The KAN representatives complained of alleged discrimination of non-party members. They wanted to isolate the party in the eyes of the broad public, to discredit its sincere efforts to head the development of a truly socialist democracy.

"Our present fighters for the so-called human rights are following similar aims as the KAN", TVORBA concludes.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL PHONE CONNECTIONS--Telephone subscribers in the northern Bohemian town of Most can now directly dial Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON EGON KRENZ' ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

Addresses Rally

LD042020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana--Today, on the day of solidarity with the people and young generation of Cuba, festival delegates from all over the world praised Cuba's role in the fight against imperialism. At a central meeting in the "Jose Marti" steelworks, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, told the 2,000 rally participants: "We view Cuba as a socialist state in which proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity live in the thoughts of millions of people and determine their actions."

At the same time, Egon Krenz reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with Cuba's revolutionary struggle.

Egon Krenz praised the world festival as an event that had strengthened world youth in its joint struggle against imperialism. "This idea of struggle for our joint objectives--for world peace, for coexistence of all peoples, for friendship among the young people of all continents--unites us. Our banners--regardless of their color--bear the same slogans concerning the struggle against capitalist exploitation, neocolonialist oppression and apartheid."

During the course of the rally, the heads of 10 national festival delegations and representatives of international youth organizations spoke.

Meets Fidel Castro

LD060150Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana--Following the proclamation of the Cuban youth and children's law today, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Council of State, had a discussion with Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, who is heading the GDR youth organization's delegation to the world festival. Krenz conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were cordially reciprocated by Castro.

Assesses Festival

LD060158Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2129 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana--With the participation of 18,500 delegates from 145 countries, representing 2,000 international, regional and national youth organizations, Havana has experienced the broadest and most representative festival for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council of the GDR youth organization FDJ, said on the final day of the world meeting in the quarters of the GDR delegation.

He said the GDR delegation had made a good contribution to the success of the festival, a fact to which the 75 friendship meetings attended by the GDR delegation in its own club and as guests of other delegations bears eloquent testimony.

Gives Interview

DW0520058Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1635 GMT 5 Aug 78 DW

[Marianne (Hoebbel) interview in Havana with Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Egon, unfortunately, the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students here is drawing to a close. What can be said about these days? What successes were achieved? How do you see it?

[Answer] Well, everybody at home listening to us now, who has followed the days of the festival in our mass media, will certainly understand if I say that all of us who witnessed the 11th festival here in socialist Cuba are full of enthusiasm about the great success of the festival days in socialist Cuba. Actually, every day of the festival confirmed what had been manifest as early as at the opening ceremony in the Latin America stadium; namely, that social progress is advancing. This becomes clear when judged by those who participated in the festival. There are more than 145 delegations from all over the world. Whereas, for instance, at the 10th festival in Berlin, the liberation of South Vietnam served as the focus of our solidarity, here the delegation of free and united Socialist Vietnam marched into the stadium, and the young people of Portugal, Spain and Greece demonstrated that fascism in their countries has suffered a clear defeat. Youth delegations from Laos and Afghanistan, too, demonstrated that more countries have defeated imperialism, and it becomes clear, precisely here at this festival, what Comrade Honecker recently said in a speech; namely, that on the African Continent, too, socialist orientation has attained a footing. Delegations from Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and many other countries demonstrate that youth belong to those at the top of the struggle for social progress. Thus, it could be said in a single sentence that the festival days of Havana are days of struggle and holidays of progressive youth from all over the world, for anti-imperialist solidarity, for peace and friendship.

[Question] Egon, the Cuban hosts had undertaken, had told the youth of the world time and again and had actually written everywhere that Cuba was to be our house--"Cuba es su casa!" I can hardly ask you whether you had already witnessed [words indistinct].

[Answer] Yes, maybe, let me say thank you. The slogan can be seen everywhere, with an exclamation point at the end. It was an invitation, so to speak, and it can be said today that Cuba, during the festival days, was our home indeed, and as far as we were concerned we felt at home anyway, because a young socialist and a socialist in general is at home where socialism is at home, and our Cuban friends have been outstanding hosts. Everybody pointed to the great revolutionary enthusiasm of that people. But the entire course of the festival shows the great degree of accuracy and organizational skill with which our Cuban friends prepared the festival. I must say that--considering any event of which one may think--we surprisingly felt the great cordiality and, at the same time, the pride the Cuban people take in what has been achieved, that socialism here in Cuba can no longer be undone, that it has manifested its irradiating force and really appears here--at is often said--like a lighthouse,one which sheds its light on other countries of Latin America as well.

[Question] One last question, Egon. The GDR delegation had been determined to undertake a great deal at this festival. May one say that we have fulfilled our task? This is important for the friends at home, since, unfortunately, only a few people, the best, were in a position to come here.

[Answer] Yes, we have exemplarily fulfilled all that we had promised in the letter to the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker; namely, to efficiently represent the German Democratic Republic, and the Free German Youth here at the festival in Havana. Our 750 delegates participated in the political part of the program. They took part in seminars and spoke at meetings. Thus, to put it simply, our delegation has performed a very strenuous task, which, however, was a great pleasure for all of us.

[Question] I also believe, Egon, that a large number of events here encouraged us to continue our anti-imperialist soliiarity, meaning, to let it grow even stronger. This, I feel, was a very striking experience for all.

[Answer] Yes, a major result of the festival was the unequivocal accusation of imperialism by the youth of the world. For instance, there was the tribunal against imperialism, where the cruelties, machinations, and lies of imperialism were branded and, of course, the pledge was renewed by the delegations present here to take joint efforts for fresh actions of anti-imperialist solidarity. Wherever practical solidarity may be required the Free German Youth will render this solidarity in the internationalist spirit in which it was educated.

[Question] Egon, I thank you, as the head of our GDR delegation, for having taken time for this interview.

[Answer] Well, I believe that these obligations are among the most pleasant I have had during my activities in the Free German Youth. But I want to say another thing: All that we can do here we can do because of the working people of our country, under the leadership of our party, because the basic organizations of the FDJ had performed such diligent work, and because behind every word we say here stands a practical deed for the strengthening of socialism. This is why I, on behalf of all our delegation members, want to convey through you very cordial greetings to all our friends at home who would like to be here but, unfortunately, cannot.

AXEN MEETS VIETNAMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD041800Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, today received Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy foreign minister. They noted with satisfaction that relations between the two parties, states and peoples are successfully developing in all fields, in line with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Vietnam of 4 December 1977. Both men praised the great importance of the solidarity of the GDR and the USSR--reaffirmed during the recent meeting on the Crimea between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev--with the just cause of Vietnam and the condemnation expressed at that meeting of Peking's provocations against Socialist Vietnam, that are marked by great power chauvinism.

HEALTH SERVICE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH MONGOLIA

LD041102Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--A plan on cooperation in health service was signed in Ulaanbaatar today between the GDR and Mongolian ministries concerned. The cooperation for the years 1978 to 1980 is concentrated primarily on exchanging experience, planning and organizing medical care in hospitals and outpatient clinics, organizing health care for babies and small children, as well as cooperating in epidemiology and preventing and combating infectious diseases.

GDR AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN RECEIVED BY TARAKI

LD080709Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Democratic People's Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, met Hermann Schwiesau, the GDR ambassador, today to receive his credentials. The two sides expressed their desire to rapidly strengthen their friendly relations in all fields in the interests of world peace and for the benefit of both peoples.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE'S COCKTAIL PARTY REPORTED

AU031332Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN Dispatch from Berlin: "PRC Military Attache Gave Cocktail Party"]

[Text] Wu Kuo-chiang, military attache at the PRC Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party on Tuesday evening in Berlin on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

GDR-FRG TALKS RESUME IN EAST BERLIN 4 AUG

LD042240Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The talks which began in June between GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Guenter Gaus, concerning issues of mutual interest, were continued today at the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

EAST GERMAN OFFICER TO MAKE SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT

LD041420Y Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Saarbruecken--A GDR officer will be the first German in space. He will be launched with a Soviet colleague in a Soyuz spaceship at the end of August or the beginning of September and will dock with the Salyut-6 space station.

This was stated today by Erich Voltmer, deputy chief editor of SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG. He recalled his interview with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and SED general secretary. Voltmer said that Honecker had shown him a photograph of two GDR officers with Russian cosmonauts and said that the choice between the two officers depended on the date of the space flight.

COURT SENTENCES W. BERLINER TO 7 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD041645Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin higher military court today sentenced Gertrude Langner, from Berlin (West), to 7 years imprisonment for espionage on behalf of the Federal Intelligence Service, BND, of the FRG. In line with her instructions, she had repeatedly abused the transit agreement and exploited visits to the GDR to carry out military espionage. She received her training and instructions for her espionage assignments during meetings in Berlin (West) with BND members.

FRG CITIZENS SENTENCED FOR VIOLATIONS OF TRANSIT

Sentencing of 2 August

LD031342Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1104 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 2 August, the Berlin City Court sentenced FRG citizen Rolf Fehmer to 6 years imprisonment for crimes committed against Paragraph 105 of the Penal Code, relating to violation of the transit agreement. Fehmer was incited to criminal misuse of the transit agreement by Gerd Labuschin, head of the criminal Mierendorff gang. This gang is directed by the secret service. Gerd Labuschin words under the guise of an employee of the Hamburg Sixt car hire firm. It was again proven during the trial that the Mierendorff gang constantly organizes crimes involving misuse of the transit agreement and uses vehicles for its purpose which have been sealed by the customs authorities--which, as a violation of Article (6) of the transit agreement, are being used for a criminal purpose.

Fehmer lost his driving license in the FRG for drunken driving. The vehicle, used by him for the crime, belonging to Hertz car rentals, was confiscated.

Sentencing of 4 August

LD041526Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG citizen Helger Ehrcke was sentenced today by the Schwerin area court to 5 years in prison for crimes covered by Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code, relating to violation of the transit agreement. The vehicle used for the crime was confiscated. Ehrcke committed this crime on behalf of the Hamburg-based Lampl criminal association, and was caught redhanded on 6 June 1978 at the GDR border crossing point of Herst. It emerged at the trial that Lampl had tried to hide his crimes and that he had instructed his agents that, in the event of their arrest, they should conceal his constant commercially-organized misuse of transit routes, to keep his role as leader of the gang secret, and to deny that any monetary renumeration had been promised for the misuse of the transit routes. Lampl has tried in vain to create in willing organs of the FRG mass media the impression that the criminal association he leads, which has repeatedly been exposed as unscrupulous, money-grabbing and utterly unconcerned for the individual, is a "humane organization."

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR NAMIBIANS--Leading staff workers of the GDR Health Ministry have been able to see for themselves the careful medical treatment given to 20 wounded liberation strugglers from Namibia at the Berlin-Buch clinic. Chief physician Dr Simon Spyra noted during the visit that most patients were recovering rapidly. Some young patriots--they are accepted and treated here under an agreement between the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the GDR--are already attending recovery therapy courses. In a trustful talk with the visitors and physicians, the patriots who were wounded in a raid by South African racist troops on a refugee camp on 4 May expressed thanks for the devoted care given them. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON VANCE'S MIDEAST TRIP

LD080858Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Gyorgi Onodi commentary]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state is more than halfway through his tour of the Middle East. After his visit to Jerusalem, this trip does not seem likely to count as one of the successes of U.S. policy. Gyorgy Onodi comments:

If in 10 or 50 years' time a few sentences are allotted to the visit to Jerusalem, history books will probably not emphasize statesmanlike thoughtfulness. The high-ranking passenger boarded the Presidential Boeing with the idea that he would come, see and conquer. However, he only succeeded in achieving two-thirds of his objectives: He went and saw, but he did not conquer; nor could he conquer. By his visit to Jerusalem, the guest committed himself to one side so much that now he cannot return to the other, and this is precisely what his hosts wanted.

Of course, it is also true that Tel Aviv does not want to win this contest, which has been going on for several decades, by merely a small margin. A separate peace with Egypt is not so valuable as to sacrifice anything to prevent the contrary. Egyptian intentions and plans could only become valuable if As-Sadat were to knock on the door with others, such as the Palestinians or the Syrians. Until then, the appearance of contact will be maintained; they will go to Leeds Castle or receive American mediators but are not willing to take further steps.

The United States probably does not want more either. It encourages Egypt a little, shows flashes of hope now and then with a visit such as the current one of the U.S. secretary of state, and then allows Begin's plans to be realized, as this weakens the opposite camp. So Vance's trip is not a preparation for a new round of talks. Instead of debating package plans, they are more probably talking about how to join forces and weaken further the Arab opposition camp which opposes the policy of capitulation.

UN DELEGATE DOMOKOS ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD031826Y Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 3 (MTI)--Ambassador Dr Matyas Domokos, the permanent UN representative of the Hungarian People's Republic, made a speech at the Thursday meeting of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. In his contribution he reviewed the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly concluded recently and outlined the major tasks lying ahead of the Disarmament Committee.

The Hungarian UN delegate pointed out, among other things: "We are convinced that it is essential for keeping and expanding the achievements made in international relations, to realize new and important results in disarmament, too. For this reason the government of the Hungarian People's Republic is urging for making continued progress in every forum of the disarmament talks."

"Both from the point of view of disarmament, and of the further improvement of the international atmosphere, we attach the greatest importance to the Soviet-American talks on the restriction of strategic weapons."

"As to the work of the Disarmament Committee, the issues on nuclear disarmament have to be given priority." The committee, proposed Hungary's ambassador, should commence talks on banning the neutron weapon on the basis of the draft agreement put forward this spring by 8 socialist countries, amongst them by the Hungarian People's Republic. Negotiations have to be started on actual nuclear disarmament, on the immediate discontinuation of the manufacture of nuclear arms as well as on the gradual destruction of stockpiled arms.

Further Dr Matyas Domokos spoke about the committee's tasks concerning the banning of chemical weapons and the prevention of new mass-destruction arms.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU0422Z5Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Andras Kanyo article: "The Nonalined Countries: Unsuccessful Attempt To Disrupt Unity"]

[Text] Great interest preceded the Belgrade conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, which ended on Sunday. In both the East and West, the world press--using, obviously, different criteria--is assessing the meeting, the keen debate, which demonstrated disagreements and in which the delegates of more than 70 countries participated at the meeting, and the resolutions amounting to 100 pages, stating the subsequent tasks of the movement.

The Belgrade meeting deserves particular attention if only for the reason that, since its establishment (in September 1961), the movement has grown stronger numerically as well: From 26, the number of member-countries has increased to 87. The strength of the movement manifestly does not lie in its size alone. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that, including all of the full members and observers, the participants in the Belgrade conference represented 114 countries and international and national organizations and liberation movements and, through them, two-thirds of the world population. However, perhaps it was not this that brought the conference into the limelight, after all, but much rather the expectation of what position would be adopted, in the present complex international situation, by the nonalined countries' representatives on fundamental issues affecting the destiny of mankind. One can include among these such important problems as detente and disarmament, the imperialist powers' attempts to intervene against the liberation movements in Africa and acts to preserve the regimes serving the interests of international monpolies, as is to be seen, among others, in the case of Rhodesia.

Different Views

It had emerged already from the preparations for the conference, that the member-countries are by no means in agreement in assessing the above-mentioned issues. This is not at all strange if we consider that the political and economic systems of the countries participating in the movement and their orientation in international life differ in many respects. Suffice it to recall that the member-countries include socialist countries, such as Cuba and Vietnam, for instance, which are in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle, and a number of socialist-oriented countries, such as Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique, as well as countries linked to and cooperating with former colonial countries, such as Senegal and Mauritania, or Zaire, a country that is often in the news.

Imperialist circles have been trying to exploit these differences to split the movement and isolate primarily such vanguard fighters of the anti-imperialist struggle as Cuba.

In this endeavor, U.S. diplomacy, which did not even conceal its rage over the fraternal assistance accorded by Cuba to Angola and Ethiopia, was particularly active behind the scenes. In this frame of reference Western press articles and commentaries tried to cast doubt on Cuba's place in the nonalined movement even prior to Belgrade. The spokesmen of anti-Cuban endeavors, including Egypt and Somalia, implied that Havana must be deprived of the right to stage next year's summit meeting. The attacks have made it clear that they wanted to challenge not only Cuba's right to give assistance, although it has given this assistance precisely to countries belonging to the nonalined group, but even the right of the victims of aggression--Angola and Ethiopia--to request assistance.

In addition to attempts to disrupt the movement--as has emerged from the Cambodian delegate's speech disseminating Chinese slanders--they intended to weaken the positions of another socialist member-country with great prestige in the movement, Vietnam. Ultimately, however, the attempt to cause disruption in the movement, pit countries on different levels of social and economic development against each other and, at the least, to stifle the work of the conference through endless debates leading nowhere, has failed.

An Equal Distance?

It has emerged that the attack against Cuba was not the only attempt to divide the movement and undermine relations between the socialist and nonalined countries. In discussing international political and economic matters awaiting solution, certain people tried to apply the same criteria to former colonial countries and socialist countries under the argument that an "equal distance" should be maintained from the countries of both social systems. This was urged by those who intend to maintain closer relations with the imperialist powers. Others argued that the "conspiracy of the large ones" against the "small ones" is the main cause of the present economic problems. The champions of an equal distance have deliberately forgotten the "minor matter" that not the socialist but the capitalist countries had been the colonizers. Also, they remained profoundly silent about the fact that the capitalist countries are forcing lopsided economic relations upon the developing countries even today.

The countries that value highly the international assistance accorded by the Cuban people to Angola and Ethiopia have spurned the attempts to disrupt unity. An impressive rebuttal was meted out to those striking at unity when, discussing procedural matters, the Latin American region nominated the Cuban delegate to the position of vice chairman of the conference, which was carried by a majority vote.

All in all, we can conclude that, although the movement was subjected to a great endurance test--because of the attempts of imperialism and those tarred with the same brush to disrupt unity and, by no means least of all, because of disagreements and armed conflicts between certain member-countries--lately the nonalined countries have stood the test. This is primarily a success of the countries that represent a progressive trend in the nonalined movement, but it benefits the movement as a whole, strengthens its world poltical role and exerts a positive impact on the international balance of power.

The documents issued on the 6-day conference, which were ultimately adopted by consensus after vehement debates, also bear witness to the fact that, despite the aforementioned differences and imperialist maneuvers, the overwhelming majority of the nonalined countries strove to preserve unity and, thus, the disruptive attempts have been isolated.

Unchanged Objectives

Yugoslavia, the host country, has supported constructive work in a correct manner, and the efforts of the countries in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle have played a considerable role in warding off imperialist attempts.

Also, acts to divert the nonalined countries' attention from the main issues of our age have failed. The resolutions bear witness to the fact that most participants in the movement regard now, as before, preserving peace and security, the practical implementation of disarmament and detente, the development of economic relations based on fair principles and providing mutual benefits and consistent support of the liberation movements as their most important tasks. Thus, good foundations have been created in Belgrade for staging a successful summit meeting in Havana next year.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON INCIDENT AT AUSTRIAN BORDER

AU071536Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Aug 78 p 21 AU

[MTI report: "Frustrated Attempt To Flee at Sopron"]

[Text] A few minutes before 7 a.m. Saturday, 5 August, at the Sopron highway border crosspoint, two GDR citizens, Axel Eberhardt Reusner and his wife, tried to flee to Austria in a car stolen in Hungary, on which they had mounted an FRG numberplate.

They refused to comply with the challenge of the border guards on duty, who were, therefore, obliged to use their weapons. Reusner and an Austrian citizen whom Reusner knocked down with the car in the course of the attempt to flee were injured.

The perpetrators were taken into custody.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

LD080902Y Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja, Isidoro Malmierca, the foreign minister of the Cuban Republic, arrived for an official, friendly visit in Budapest on Tuesday, August 8th.

GASPAR RECEIVES SCOTTISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD072224Y Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7, (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, the general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, received in Budapest on Monday the delegation of the Scottish Trade Union Congress (STUC), General Secretary James Milne and Ron Curran, member of the TUC, who are staying in Hungary on an official visit. Information was given about the state and activity of the Hungarian and Scottish trade union movements and views were exchanged on current issues of the international trade union movement.

GASPAR RECEIVES WPC PRESIDENT CHANDRA

LD072230Y Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7, (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, received in Budapest Romesh Chandra, the president of the World Peace Council.

At the meeting an exchange of views, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was carried on about possibilities for continued cooperation between the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Peace Council in the interest of promoting the cause of detente and disarmament and of expanding international solidarity actions. Present at the meeting were Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, member of the World Peace Council Presidium and general secretary of the National Peace Council of Hungary, as well as Dr. Karoly Lauko, the Hungarian secretary of the World Peace Council. Romesh Chandra left Budapest on Monday.

SIMON, USSR'S FEDOROV AGREE ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD072240Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] As a result of Hungarian-Soviet negotiations regarding petrochemicals, the agreement on specialization in the rubber industry is to be extended until 1985. Viktor Fedorov, Soviet minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, and Pal Simon, Hungarian minister of heavy industry, also agreed to extend the agreement on the specialization and delivery of synthetic caoutchouc and raw materials until 1990. The Soviet minister supported the Hungarian proposal to maintain the olefin agreement between the two countries beyond 1984. At the negotiations in Budapest, they agreed that improving the quality of products, increasing productivity and increasing the efficiency of crude oil processing are fundamental tasks in cooperation. They also agreed to widen scientific contacts.

Viktor Fedorov has been received by Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS STATUS OF BREAD GRAIN PROCUREMENT

AU071550Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "2.6 million tons of bread grain has been procured to date; quality is satisfactory; the pace of harvesting is being maintained"]

[Summary] "Along with the acceleration of harvesting, the volume of procurement center activity has intensified in the past 10 days. According to information from Dr Lajos Lenart, director general of the bread grain trust, county enterprises had procured a total of 2.6 million tons of bread grain by the end of this week. Compared with the present harvesting situation, the pace of procurement has fallen behind, which is related to the fact that only now and then does the newly harvested bread grain arrive at the receiving centers directly from the fields, because the threshed batches must be thoroughly cleaned first. In addition, a considerable percentage of bread grains had to be dried as well. On a national scale, agricultural and bread grain industry enterprises had to dry 1.2 5o 1.3 million tons of grain." However, despite unfavorable natural and other factors, the quality of wheat, the most important bread grain, is satisfactory.

The fact that, in these difficult weeks, cooperation was exemplary between agricultural enterprises and bread grain receiving centers has contributed to the satisfactory nature of harvesting and procurement operations. Receiving centers everywhere are keeping up with the pace of harvesting. Prior to harvesting, to overcome the shortage of storage facilities, the bread grain industry had arranged storage for 750,000 to 800,000 tons of grain at agricultural enterprises this year. Some 550,000 to 600,000 tons of grain are now being stored thus and this amount is expected to increase as the harvesting progresses.

In storage, edible wheat is kept apart from fodder wheat, and edible wheat is also stored according to quality.

COMMENTARIES ATTACK PRC FOREIGN POLICY

Kulcsar Commentary

LD072326Y Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the next few minutes Peter Kulcsar will be talking about the foreign policy of a country that lies a long way from us. Despite the distance involved, I think that the subject is not without interest, because this distant country has been carrying out a policy which has caused anxiety over the past few years to the whole world, including to us Hungarians. I would preface my colleague's words with the motto: "The hard days of Chinese foreign policy."

[Kulcsar--begin recording] Indeed, this is how the recent period in Peking could be described. This is because the Chinese foreign political strategy occasionally goes through quick reappraisals, and not always in the way in which its creators orginally envisaged. A certain reappraisal has been planned by the Chinese leaders themselves over the last few years, such as the rapprochement with the Western countries, the United States and Western Europe. Moreover, they have also planned to establish friendship with countries of the Third World which, in their view, are sufficiently anti-Soviet. At the same time, they would like to have retained their old friends and, if possible, not only to retain but to increase their old influence. It will suffice to recall two of their slogans: One said that China was part of the Third World and would like to be its natural leader, while the other claimed that China would never become a superpower; that is, it would never adopt the stance of a great power.

One could hardly have set more contradictory objectives, if we take into account the rapprochement with the West as well as the gaining of the sympathy of the anti-imperialist developing countries, and the statements against the great power concept, as well as the determined effort to become a power with the greatest possible influence in the shortest possible time. It was assumed, however, that Chinese policy could be successful at reconciling all these paradoxes. For this reason, what has happened over the past few weeks may well be described as the loss of certain illusions and will probably make Peking adopt more modest objectives for the future.

The conflict with Vietnam in itself has borne witness to a strange and irascible attitude. The foreign and domestic policy measures of Vietnam--a small neighboring country--which were not to Peking's liking not only brought forth criticism from that enormous state, so particular about the slogan of equality, but also led to more serious acts, such as the dissolution of economic and other aid agreements, the recall of experts and the expulsion of students.

Friendship of another kind with Albania lasting for decades came to an end this weekend. The Albanian leaders' letter accuses the Chinese leadership of behaving like a great power and lets it be known that the Albanian ally can no longer go along with what it describes as the zigzag of Chinese politics. It is also possible that the new Chinese leadership found the Albanian leaders too inept to become a partner in China's audacious plans. However, it is unlikely that the Albanian charges in such a sharp form will bolster China before the entire world, and especially the developing countries.

Among other things at the conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade we could see that the Chinese influence was somewhat diminished in that camp. The delegates evidently did not hasten to take the advice of Chinese foreign policy or to submit resolutions directed against Cuba and the USSR. China was hoping to attract more supporters from Asia and Africa, but only such countries as Somalia and Cambodia took an unequivocal stand alongside China's attitude.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary

LD041340Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 4 (MTI)--The Hungarian daily MAGYAR HIRLAP comments in its Friday issue the likely economic consequences of the break between Albania and China under the headline "The Test Breach".

The Budapest newspaper points out that the break between Albania and China has given rise first to interest of a political character but much later the possible economic consequences of the breach have also started to emerge.

As is well known since 1967 China has been Albania's trading partner No. 1 and practically it has been participating in the construction or financing of every major establishment [words indistinct] the metallurgical works at Elbasan that will have "in principle" a capacity of 250,000 tons a year by 1980, were built by Chinese investment and technological [word indistinct], like the nearby [word indistinct] and coal as well as copper (?mines). (?Likewise), technical aids were provided of [words indistinct] up the Mao Tse-tung factory at Berat, for building the new [passage indistinct] says the Budapest newspaper. It goes on saying that it has been clear from the very start that the unilateral economic orientation to China is coupled with dangers beyond the economy since China has linked clearly its investment policy with "ideological" conditions. As a result of political differences between the two countries, the Chinese economic and technological participation decreased in the 1971-75 Albanian five-year plan. This is practically revealed by the fact that since 1974 no absolute numbers have been disclosed on the state of Albanian economic development. For four years only percentage rates of increase, revealing nothing, have been published on the major products. This indicates without doubt the deterioration of the Albanian economic climate.

Since the investment projects in progress have been subordinated to the Chinese technological and economic presence decreasing gradually for years, a full economic break may have unforeseeable effects on Albania's economy.

The Budapest daily refers to the Western estimates--disclosed before the breach--saying that Albania would produce by 1980 3.2 million tons of oil, 2.4 millions tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of nickel, 1.3 million tons of chrome and 1.3 million tons of copper ore. "These forecasts revealed by Western sources have to be now considered more fictive than before, in the light of the events", says the commentator.

In context of the likely orientation of Albania's trade, the columnist of MAGYAR HIRLAP refers to Western views saying that in the coming period Albania's trade turnover will surely go up with its present biggest Western partner, Italy, as well as with the Scandinavian states, Austria and with Switzerland. An upswing is probable, as far as capitalist partners are concerned, with Greece, ranking second currently, and partly also with Turkey.

In spite of the continued extremely sharp political climate, the growth of the Albanian-Yugoslav, and in other respects, of Albanian-Romanian trade contacts seems to be inevitable, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP referring to Swiss economic views. The East European CMEA countries have a share of altogether 20 per cent at present in Albania's foreign trade and in this respect Western economic forecasts predict only a modest increase.

For the time being the break is too new to survey the reality of these prophesies. It is undoubted, though, that the Chinese step forces Albania to review its whole economic strategy, declares the Budapest newspaper.

BRIEFS

CHINESE EMBASSY RECEPTION--Budapest, August 1 (MTI)--Hu Hui-min, military and air attache of the Chinese Embassy in Budapest, gave a reception Tuesday evening on the 51st anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The event was attended by several generals and officers of the Hungarian People's Army and representatives of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Also present there were heads, members and military and air attaches of several diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET ENERGY TALKS--Budapest, August 3 (MTI)--Petr Neporozhnyy, the Soviet Union's minister of power and electrification, arrived in Budapest on Thursday at the invitation of Pal Simon, Hungarian minister of heavy industry. The Budapest talks will cover the state of the construction of the 750-kilovolt transmission line between Vinnica and Albertirsa and of the Paks nuclear powerplant. The two ministers will also discuss current issues of the long-term nuclear powerplant building programme of Hungary. The Soviet minister will see the construction places of the 750-kilovolt transmission line and of the Paks atomic powerplant and lecture for Hungarian energy experts about the present and long-range projects of Soviet energy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET PETROCHEMICAL TALKS--Budapest, July 31 (MTI)--Viktor Fedorov, Soviet minister for oil processing and petrochemistry, arrived in Budapest on Monday at the invitation of Pal Simon, Hungarian minister for heavy industry. The two ministers survey the state of the cooperation ventures in progress so far and further possibilities for expanding contacts. The Soviet guest will call at several crude oil processing and petrochemical plants too. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD]

DPRK MINISTER DEPARTS--Budapest, August 5 (MTI)--Yi Chi-chan, minister of power industry of the DPRK, left Hungary on Saturday. Between July 27 and August 5 the minister carried on talks with Geza Szili, Hungarian deputy minister of heavy industry, on the state of the Hungarian electric energy system and got acquainted also with the operation, use of fuels and machinery of Hungarian power plants. He had a discussion with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jeno Tordai, too. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD]

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council Rezso Trautmann and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Aczel have received for a farewell visit Abdallah Zakariya al-Ansari, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait, who has permanently departed from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 78 p 8 AU]

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO UN SECRETARY WALDHEIM'S SECURITY NOTE

LD072258Y Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] 7 Aug, PAP--The Polish government extended a reply to the note by UN secretary general of March 16, 1978, concerning the execution of a declaration on the consolidation of international security.

It is emphasized in the message that the Polish Government attaches utmost importance to the issue of applying effective measures with a view to consolidating international security.

In its activity in favour of consolidating international security, the Polish Government takes various measures with an eye to contribute to the implementation of the principles and decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Its unceasing efforts designed to extend its bilateral relations and cooperation with other states on the principle of peaceful coexistence, in line with the goals and principles of the UN Charter, serve the same goal.

In the Polish Government's opinion, to maintain the processes of detente and their consolidation is the fundamental task facing the international community. The implementation of the CSCE Final Act is an important factor in the peaceful shaping of international cooperation, whose significance goes far beyond regional imits. The Belgrade meeting of representatives of states-participants in the conference confirmed the importance of the Final Act and the necessity of its strict and harmonious execution. The resolutions adopted at the meeting ensure the continuation of multilateral European dialogue.

The adverse phenomena observed in the international situation call for firm counteraction. The arms race continues to develop and is accompanied by attempts in many NATO states to expand the platforms of confrontation in relations with socialist countries to the detriment of the processes of detente and cooperation. The situation in the Middle East is still tense. The situation in various regions of the African Continent has sharpened.

The protectionist practices are developed as well as limitations and impediments in the sphere of international trade.

The fundamental joint effort of states should be concentrated on taking effective and urgent measures to eliminate all the adverse phenomena in question from international reality.

A cardinal task at present is to take effective steps to curb the arms race and put appropriate disarmament measures into effect. International relations have reached such a point in their development where it is necessary to pass to concrete disarmament moves.

International security can be consolidated only through multiplying the planes of agreement and cooperation and through eliminating the planes of confrontation, particularly in the military sphere.

The Polish Government expressed its support for the efforts aimed at elaborating and putting into operation regional means of military detente and disarmament. It will make every effort to make the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe a success, i.e. in the reduction of military concentration in that region. Of particular importance in this respect were the new proposals submitted by Poland, the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia on July 8, 1978.

The Polish Government attaches great importance to the talks between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the reduction of strategic nuclear armaments. Successive agreements in this respect would help to consolidate international security and clear the way for new solutions in other spheres of curbing the arms race and disarmament.

Poland comes out in favour of urgent agreement on such measures as consolidation of the system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, ban on the production of nuclear weapons and other mass extermination weapons, elimination of chemical weapons, preventing an arms race on sea bed and ocean floor, military budgets reduction, a universal treaty on the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of using it in international relations. Poland comes out for a ban on the production, development, deployment and use of neutron weapons.

Pointing in the reply to the efforts of the Polish foreign policy designed to consolidate the processes of detente and cooperation in Europe, the Polish Government emphasized the significance of consistent implementation, by all states-participants in the CSCE, of its Final Act as well as development of various forms of cooperation. At the same time the Polish Government comes out for the abandoning of the outstanding obstacles and discriminatory practices in economic cooperation.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN HAVANA

AU0715S1Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "The Political Discussion"]

[Text] Havana--The political discussion is nearing its culmination. The delegates from all countries have now received for consideration a draft of the final document of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. The draft is expected to constitute a synthesis of the most important problems raised during the discussion in the festival's political centers, during the work of the international solidarity tribunal and in the student and child center.

The witnesses' evidence given to the solidarity tribunal "youth accuses imperialism" was dramatic. Evidence was also given by a Bolivian citizen who appeared with a bag over his head to conceal his identity, which was known to the judges. This witness presented documents disclosing the plans of General Banzer's regime for the gradual extermination of the population in some regions of Bolivia. Du Van Kha, a Vietnamese youth functionary, informed the tribunal of the present difficulties of his country caused by the hegemonistic and expansionist policy pursued by the Maoist leaders.

Ly My, the "Hoa" student woman from the Vietnamese delegation condemned the campaign waged by the Chinese leaders.

The appearances before the tribunal by the security officers of revolutionary Cuba who had managed to penetrate the CIA were a great accusation of the CIA. Their evidence was most revealing. Evidence was also given by Nicolas Sirgado Ros who had worked in that U.S. intelligence organization for 10 years. He revealed many CIA plans against the Cuban revolution and its leaders, especially against Fidel Castro. Consideration was given to the issue of who might succeed him.

Gonzales Morales, another officer of the Cuban security service, who had also penetrated the CIA ranks and had even been appointed chief of an anticommunist cell of the "Caribbean legion" run by the CIA, testified that one of the legion's main tasks was to supply weapons to counterrevolutionary organizations and terrorist groups. The witness stated that the CIA has often considered the issue of physically eliminating Fidel Castro, Raul Castro and other Cuban leaders.

TRADE MINISTER KOWALIK INTERVIEWED ON MEAT, MARKET SHORTAGES

AU071543Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP correspondent Tadeusz Sapocinski interview with Adam Kowalik, minister of domestic trade and services: "The Market Situation--Its State and Prospects"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are the chief reasons for market shortages and what measures are being taken to overcome them?

[Answer] Let me begin with the industrial goods market. I would single out above all the inadequate supply of chemical products such as detergents, paints, varnishes, cosmetics, articles made of chemical compounds and rubber footwear. The irregular supply of raw materials has greatly affected the chemical industry and has negatively influenced volume and assortment in the production of light industry, which generally uses chemical raw materials. The light industry has failed to supply the expected quotas of knitted goods (including children's knitwear), some brands of cotton fabrics, clothing and footwear.

We are unable to fully meet the demand for certain articles produced by the engineering industry, which is actually showing the best results insofar as the dynamics of market production is concerned. This is the classic case in which demand grows faster than supply. I have in mind in this connection automatic washing machines and high-quality electronic equipment.

Small household articles, various accessories and spare parts are also in short supply.

We realize that the present market shortages have been caused not only by various production difficulties, but also by trade's inadequate knowledge of social needs in some areas.

This is why these problems are the focal point of the attention of all the people responsible for the market. It is probable that we have been able, for the first time now, to gain such an exact current knowledge of the supply-demand situation, particularly insofar as the goods that are most important to the people are concerned. Traders, producers, research institute workers and social organization representatives have helped draw up detailed lists of the goods most in demand in the market. These lists include over 700 basic assorted groups of goods.

I can tell you, and can do so in a completely responsible manner, that we will do whatever we can to ease the situation and to manage the planned supply of goods, that is, to eliminate the supply backlog and to update the timetable of this year's plan and of the contracts signed at domestic fairs and markets.

[Question] What are the main problems of the food market?

[Answer] The situation in the foot market is more uneven. On the one hand, supply satisfies demand for foods such as flour, sugar, tea, milk, eggs, concentrates and various other foodstuffs. On the other hand, we are still experiencing tensions and difficulties with regard to meat, especially in view of the fact there has been no improvement in the supply of meat substitutes such as fish, for example.

The extent to which the demand for the best cuts of meat and smoked meat cannot be met is particularly considerable. This means, among other things, that our people have become more prosperous and that their requirements in this regard have increased. However, it is common knowledge that we have specific difficulties in meeting these requirements.

This year the market should receive from central sources some 1.95 million tons of meat and processed meat, which is some 70,000 tons more than last year. However, we estimate that we are short by 300,000-400,000 tons of meat needed to stabilize the meat market.

At present, we are unable to meet these needs; this is why we are taking measures to rationalize and facilitate purchases, to raise the still very low standards of sales and to counter speculation and abuses. We have organized a specialized network of meat delicatessen shops which sell some high-class kinds of meat and processed meat. These meats should be sold in preweighed and prepacked portions.

At the same time, we have standardized the prices for these products and have raised them accordingly in relation to the prices valid within the general retail network. The consistent and continuous supply of finished and semi-finished meat products and the industry's ability to markedly improve the quality of these products are important conditions for the real success of this sales system. We will see to it that these conditions are fulfilled.

At present, over 300 meat delicatessen shops are operating, mainly in larger towns. Last year these shops (there were some 100 of them) sold 10,600 tons of meat and meat products. If this system of sales, which is practiced in the developed countries, takes root in our country, we will increase the number of these shops to about 450.

However, I wish to stress that meat and meat products, including a large proportion of high-quality meat products, continue to be sold by the absolutely predominant general retail network in keeping with present principles and prices.

JABLONSKI, CZYREK SEND CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN

LD072252Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On behalf of the Polish Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the council, has sent Secretary of State Cardinal Jean Villot expressions of deep sorrow on the death of Pope Paul VI.

Jozef Czyrek, head [as heard] of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has sent a message of condolences to Agostinho Casaroli, secretary of the council for public affairs of the church.

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF WORKERS CONFERENCES

LD072234Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Jerzy Grum commentary]

[Excerpts] I believe that most listeners have followed the course of workers self-government conferences with interest. They took place in July and the beginning of August all over Poland. It is natural that our listeners were particularly interested in the self-government conferences of their own works, while I tried to follow the discussions at the conferences by drawing more general conclusions.

I shall try to pick out from the wealth of various and diverse factors the common points of nearly all these conferences during the last few weeks.

The main topic was the plan for this year at the halfway stage of its implementation. This meant an analysis of the plan's implementation during the first half of the year and measures aimed at the full implementation of this year's planned tasks. It is characteristic that even at works not implementing the plan for the first half of the year, more attention was given to the causes of this state of affairs at the works than to what are known as objective difficulties. Naturally matters normally described as objective difficulties were discussed--that is, matters independent of the works, its management and work force.

Also mentioned were unreliable and uncooperative workers failing to meet their obligations, the acute power failures at the beginning of the year, and problems dealing with raw and finished materials. And yet these matters were discussed as if they were peripheral to and not the basic component of the discussions. People were thinking chiefly about the causes which are found within the works complex and whose elimination could contribute to a better preformance of the enterprise. Matters most discussed concerned improvements in the organization of labor and matters relating to the quality of production, management efficiency, the conservation and rational exploitation of raw and finished materials and problems dealing with worker rationalization and inventiveness. People considered how to better manage raw materials, time, machines and how better to exploit the commitment of the work force.

Here is another general conclusion from the self-government conferences: They have shown that workers self-government aspires to be and considers itself the co-manager of its works, and jointmanager for everything happening at the enterprises. This is a good omen for this year as well as for the future.

BRIEFS

CEMA PROGRAM COORDINATED--Warsaw, 5 Aug, PAP--The experiences and benefits from intra-CMEA industrial cooperation, coordination and specialization of production carried out within separate sectors such as engineering, chemical, light, food industries, agriculture etc., are quite remarkable. The long range guiding programmes of development and international cooperation in more aggregated branches of economy--there are five of them--differ from the above patterns as they take into account some economic complexes instead of separate sectors. In such circumstances the necessity arose of appointing individual member states as coordinators of the programmes. The Soviet Union was assigned three of them--power, raw materials, engineering and transport--Hungary will coordinate the programme "agriculture and diet" and Poland got "industrial consumer goods". Thus, this country has been entrusted with the task of coordinating [a] long-range, guiding program of industrial consumer goods production within the entire CMEA area and oversee the cooperation of member states in the implementation of that programme. [Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD]

ANTARCTIC STATION--Preparations are being made to set up the second Polish polar station in the Antarctic. It is planned to reactivate the station named after Dobrowolski, located in Banger's Oasis, eastern Antarctica. It used to be a Soviet station which 20 years ago was transferred to our country. The Polish Academy of Science intends to send a small expedition there in November which will carry out the necessary maintenance work. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD]

MORE ON CEAUSESCU TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

AU071825Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today in the Crimea Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. During their talk, the two sides exchanged views on the directions and prospects of developing the ties between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples in many areas. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the view that great possibilities exist for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas, especially for further expanding and deepening economic relations, in connection with the long-term special cooperation programs adopted at the 32d CEMA session.

The two party-state leaders placed special emphasis on foreign policy issues. They noted that given the current conditions, efforts to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, are extremely important. They stressed the need to take advantage of every possible opening to implement the final document of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The two sides stressed that one of the primary targets in the two countries' foreign policies was and is to develop the process of detente in the world, and to supplement political detente with specific measures of military disengagement. They also stressed the great importance of cohesion among all the peace-loving and democratic forces in the struggle to enforce respect for the peoples' inalienable right to freedom and independence, against any foreign interference in their internal life.

The meeting was held in a frank and friendly atmosphere. The talks were attended for Romania by Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and for the Soviet side by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Blatov, counselor to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ceausescu Returns Home

AU081006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0956 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1978--In the evening of August 7, President Nicolae Ceausescu returned home coming from Soviet Union, where he paid a visit at the invitation of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW YAR PRESIDENT

AU072047Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/8/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on his election to the office of president of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction on the occasion that the good relations existing between the two countries would keep developing to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 7 AUG

AU072048Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1978--Umba-Di-Lutete, state commissary of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, arrived in Bucharest on August 7, at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, for an official visit to Romania. He will attend the third session of the joint Romanian-Zairian government commission of economic and technical cooperation.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 7 AUG

AU072049Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1978--A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, left Bucharest on August 7, after an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

CHINESE CHILDREN's ENSEMBLE TOURS ROMANIA

AU071537Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 6 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] The children's ensemble of Nanking, PRC, which is on a friendly tour to our country, gave several performances at the seaside and in Brasov and Vilcea Counties. On Saturday evening the ensemble gave its first show in Bucharest at the "Romanian Rhapsody" stage. The young artists, chosen from among the various amateur ensembles created 20 years ago in the PRC, staged a very colorful and original show. The children enthusiastically and skillfully performed pieces from the national repertoire, as well as Romanian songs and dances, which were very well received by the audience and warmly applauded.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING KUWAITI AMBASSADOR

AU041625Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today, at the Neptun resort, President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Abdallah Zakariya al-Ansari, Kuwaiti ambassador to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. The talk held on this occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

SPANISH LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL--Comrade (Eladio) Garcia Castro, secretary general of the Spanish Labor Party, arrived in Bucharest today on vacation at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU]

SHIPS CALL AT SEVASTOPOL--A detachment of Romanian Navy vessels called at the port of Sevastopol between 28-31 July, where they participated in the events marking Soviet Navy Day. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 78 p 3 AU]

TITO SENDS TELEGRAM TO VATICAN ON DEATH OF POPE PAUL

LD072142Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug. 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has sent the secretary of state of Vatican, Cardinal Jean Vilot, a telegram in which he expresses deep regret at the unexpected death of His Holiness Pope Paul the Sixth. Pope Paul the Sixth, it is said in the telegram, was a convinced champion of peace and understanding among people and nations and a persistent fighter for peaceful and equal international co-operation. His vision of a world without war, a world in which racial, national and other forms of discrimination are being surmounted and in which the problem of famine and underdevelopment is being speedily overcome, was a great support to the efforts of the international community for the creation of new and juster international relations.

We have always highly appreciated the active contribution and self-sacrificing endeavours of Pope Paul the Sixth in achievement of these noble aims. His death is an irreparable loss to all mankind.

Pope Paul the Sixth, it is said in conclusion, showed great understanding and personal initiatives for a positive development of relations and successful co-operation between Yugoslavia and Vatican in the interest of humane aims for which he continuously worked.

FORUM DISCUSSES BULGARIAN ATTITUDE TO ILINDEN UPRISING

LD041740Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Krusevo--Particular attention was aroused among the participants in the academic gathering which is discussing the place and role of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic in the Macedonian people's struggle for national and social liberation by the papers read by Dr Orde Ivanovski, head of the institute for Macedonian national history, and by Prof Dr Aleksandar Hristov.

Ivanovski spoke about the Bulgarian historical treatment of the Ilinden uprising in the period before the Cominform, between 1944 and 1948, when the Bulgarian science of history, working from scientific Marxist positions, had a correct attitude toward Macedonian history. That was the period of the great man of the Bulgarian people and the international workers movement, Georgi Dimitrov, when Bulgarian historians were saying that the Ilinden uprising had been the work of the Macedonian people, that the Krusevo Republic had been a state of the Macedonian people, that the internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization [VMRO] had been an organization of the Macedonian people and the organizer of the Ilinden uprising, and so on and so forth.

A great contribution to this attitude of the Bulgarian science of history to Macedonian history was made by the historic 10th plenum of the Bulgarian Communist Party in 1946, which was devoted to the Macedonian national issue. It encouraged Bulgarian historians, especially Marxists, to begin to dispose of the forgeries accumulated in Bulgarian history. The plenum charged Bulgarian historians with the task of insuring that the history of the Macedonian people was taught in Bulgarian schools "the same as it was taught in the People's Republic of Macedonia."

Implementing this decision, the Bulgarian Ministry of Education at that time issued an order which obliged Bulgarian historians to make corrections in the history books. Dr Orde Ivanovski recalled that on the basis of the corrections carried out, the Ilinden uprising was shown as an uprising of the Macedonian people, Vrhovism [a movement for Macedonian liberation] as an agency of the Bulgarian court, the Krusevo Republic as the state of the Macedonian people with the socialist Nikola Karev at its head.

Dr Orde Ivanovski said that the Bulgarian historians themselves at that time appraised the Ilinden uprising as an epoch-making event and the brightest page in the history of the Macedonian people in their struggle for national liberation. It was openly maintained at that time that VMRO, as an organization of the Macedonian people, was the main organizer of the Ilinden uprising and that the main leader of this organization was Goce Delcev, the giant of Macedonian national history.

However, with the appearance of the infamous Cominform resolution in 1948, Bulgarian historical science, Dr Orde Ivanovski said, completely abondoned its hitherto scientific Marxist positions and again turned into the servant of the policy of the day. It was brought into the paradoxical situation of beginning to rehabilitate and support everything that up until 1948 it had condemned as expansionist politics and the falsifications of bourgeois Bulgarian historiography. The absurdity of these contradictions has even today led to the appropriation, without any pangs of scientific conscience, of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic and their being shown as a "stage in the Bulgarian national revolution" and "one of the five pillars of the 13th-century Bulgarian state."

Talking about VMRO, which with Goce Delcev at its head was at the end of the last and beginning of this century the main political force of the Macedonian people, Prof Dr Aleksandr Hristov said that at the very beginning this organization demystified the policy of the Bulgarian principality toward Macedonia and its alleged liberation mission in the Balkans and energetically negated the right of the Bulgarian principality to represent before the world the legitimate interests of the Macedonian people. The VMRO opposed the attitude of Sofia that in this part of the world there would be no peace until its appetite in respect of Macedonia had been satisfied.

VMRO, Hristov said, had as part of its program the creation of a Macedonian state by means of revolution on the part of all the enslaved peoples inhabiting Macedonia. Hristov added that the Ilinden uprising itself destroyed all the illusions of Bulgaria that it could count on Macedonia. More precisely, the rebels turned directly to the great powers in their memorandum, by passing thereby not only the Bulgarian Government but also that part of VMRO whose headquarters was in Sofia. It is well known that the Bulgarian court publicly announced the date of the Ilinden uprising so that the Ottoman authorities could prepare themselves as well as possible for its suppression.

Twenty-six papers and reports were read today at the symposium, in which scholars from our country, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France are taking part. This scientific gathering is to end tomorrow.

Symposium Ends

LD052246Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Krusevo, August 5 (TANJUG)--An international symposium on the place and role of the Republic of Krusevo (1903) in the centuries long struggle of the Macedonian people for its national and social liberation ended today at Krusevo, Yugoslavia's Constitutent Republic of Macedonia. Taking part in this traditional scientific meeting during the last three days were a number of well-known historians from France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Many subjects of scientific interest in ellucidating the Ilinden uprising, the Republic of Krusevo and the history of the Macedonian people generally were elaborated in about 80 reports and scientific papers submitted at the meeting.

The symposium was largely preoccupied with the Ilinden uprising and the Republic of Krusevo as the works of the Macedonian people.

The attitudes of the then big powers and Balkan states to the uprising and the republic and the Macedonian question generally--its class, revolutionary and national-liberation nature--were also discussed.

The participants heard a number of statements on diplomatic activity of the VMRO (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) and the uprising as well as on the economic, political and strategic interests of big powers in this part of the Balkans. Pointed out in particular was the substantial support, borne out by innumerable facts, of all Yugoslav peoples an the entire progressive world public to the heroic struggle of the Macedonian people.

The reports submitted also included those on self-administration, military organization, finances and other aspects of importance to the life of the Republic of Krusevo, as well as on the famous Krusevo manifesto.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KENYAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU042035Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Igalo, 2 August--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, last night received Dr Munyua Waiyaki, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Kenya, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. Minister Waiyaki informed Vice President Fadl Hodza about current questions of his country's internal development as well as about Kenya's views on current international questions and especially on the activity of nonalined countries in the light of the just concluded foreign ministers' conference in Belgrade.

It was mutually noted that the bilateral cooperation between the two countries is developing favorably in accordance with the traditional friendship that characterizes their relations. It was also noted that conditions exist for an even fuller and more comprehensive development of their bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The talks were attended by (Moses Simani), charge d'affaires of the Kenyan Embassy in Yugoslavia, on the Kenyan side, and by Dusan Marinkovic, chief of the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Redzo Terzic, SFRY ambassador to Kenya; and Miodrag Nikolic, chief of the cabinet of the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, on the Yugoslav side.

Following the talks, Vice President Fadil Hodza had Minister Munyua Waiyaki and his wife to dinner.

Communique Issued

LD061218Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

["Communique for the Press"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Munyua Waiyaki, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Kenya, and his delegation paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY on 31 July and 1 August. Minister Waiyaki was received by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

During his stay in Yugoslavia from 1 to 6 August Minister Waiyaki and the members of his delegation visited the socialist republics of Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia and Croatia.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full understanding. Views were exchanged on topical issues of joint interest and in particular on the further activities of nonalined countries and on the implementation of the conclusions of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

Significant attention was paid to bilateral cooperation which is marked by significant results, particularly in the economic sphere. Minister Waiyaki invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to visit Kenya and this was accepted with satisfaction.

Waiyaki Departs for Sweden

LD061220Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Dr Waiyaki, Kenya's minister of foreign affairs, and members of his delegation left for Sweden this morning. At Zagreb airport, Minister Waiyaki was seen off by Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and by Redzo Terzic, SFRY ambassador in Kenya and others.

NONALINED CONFERENCE 'NOT RUINED BY DISPUTES,' SAYS PAPER

LD072136Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 7 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade trade union weekly RAD writes in its latest issue that the recent non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade "reinforced the spirit of non-aligned unity and cooperation and increased the movement's action ability in the further struggle for new, more equitable and democratic, international political and economic relations."

In spite of malicious predictions, the conference was not ruined by disputes, but "represented a major event which will go down in the history of the non-aligned movement together with the non-aligned summits held [word indistinct]," the paper says.

"Although taking place in a very complex situation in the world and within the non-aligned movement, against a background of growing attempts to split and paralize the movement or to bias it in favor of "natural (?alliances)" of sorts, setting it on a course of internal polarization and erosion, the Belgrade conference still showed that an overwhelming majority of member countries seek adherence to the original principles of non-alignment and are ready to defend them with determination," RAD notes. "Such unanimity in assessing the movement's past and in envisaging its future is of lasting value, as it provides a kind of guideline for the summits in Havana and Baghdad, as well as for those to follow," says the paper in conclusion.

COURT INVESTIGATING SHOOTING OF FRG CITIZEN

LD0721327 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

["Titograd District Court Announcement"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titograd, August 7 (TANJUG)--The district court in Titograd, capital of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Montenegro, today announced that Josef Klingsbegl, a 20-year-old citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany, was killed near the mausoleum on top of Mount Lovcen on August 4 at about 10 p.m. at the time when visits to the monument are not allowed.

The night was rainy and visibility reduced. According to the investigation results so far, the late Klingsbegl was approaching the mausoleum not by the access road but from the western, inaccessible side, giving previously flashlight signals in the direction of the peak Stirovnik. The guard, Ilija Radnjic, repeatedly warned Klingsbegl to stop, but he did not do so. Then the guard used firearms and killed the citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The investigation continues.

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION FROM FRG--Ljubljana--A trade union delegation of the land of Baden-Wuerttemberg, in the Federal Republic of Germany, led by Lothar Zimmermann, chairman of the trade union organization in that land, arrived today on a 5-day visit to Slovenia at the invitation of the Republican Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. During their stay in Slovenia the representatives of German trade unions will have talks with Vinko Hafner, president of the Republican Council of the Trade Unions of Slovenia. Among other things the talks will cover some questions concerning our workers temporarily employed in the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD]

CROATIA'S FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES--Zagreb--In the first 6 months of the year, Croatia's exports were 10 percent and imports 2.3 percent lower than in the same period last year. The drop in exports is due to the fact that deliveries by the shipbuilding industry will only take place in the months to come. An encouraging aspect is that the republic's total exports, excluding those of the shipbuilding industry, are 11.5 percent higher. However, the tendency toward a trade deficit in exchange with other countries resulting from the fact that only 55.2 percent of imports were covered by exports in the first half of 1978 calls for greater efforts to make Croatia's economy more capable of competing successfully on foreign markets. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD]

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